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■

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES FOR ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Proposed Rules

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 427]

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES FOR ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Notice of Proposed Rule-Making

Notice is hereby given that effluent limitations guidelines: standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources set forth in tentative form below are proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory (Subpart A), asbestos-cement sheet subcategory (Subpart B), absestos paper (starch binder) subcategory (Subpart C), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory (Subpart D), asbestos millboard subcategory (Subpart E), asbestos roofing products subcategory (Subpart F), and asbestos floor tile subcategory (Subpart G), for the asbestos manufacturing category of point sources pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306(b), and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314, 1316(b), and 1317(c), 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500) (the "Act").

(a) Legal authority.

(1) Existing point sources.

Section 301(b) of the Act requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1977, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act. Section 301(b) also requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1983, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of best available technology economically achievable which will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act.

Section 304(b) of the Act requires the Administrator to publish regulations providing guidelines for effluent limitations setting forth the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best practicable control technology currently available and the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedure innovations, operating methods and other alternatives. The regulations proposed herein set forth effluent limitations guidelines, pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act, for the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory (Subpart A), asbestos-cement sheet subcategory (Subpart B), asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory (Subpart C), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory (Subpart D), asbestos millboard subcategory (Subpart E), asbestos roofing products subcategory (Subpart F), and asbestos floor tile subcategory (Subpart G), of the asbestos manufacturing category.

(2) New sources.

Section 306 of the Act requires the achievement by new sources of a Federal standard of performance providing for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

Section 306(b)(1)(B) of the Act requires the Administrator to propose regulations establishing Federal standards of performance for categories of new sources included in a list published pursuant to section 306(b)(1)(A) of the Act. The Administrator published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 16, 1973 (38 FR 1624) a list of 27 source categories, including the asbestos manufacturing category. The regulations proposed herein set forth the standards of performance applicable to new sources for the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory (Subpart A), asbestos-cement sheet subcategory (Subpart B), asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory (Subpart C), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory (Subpart D), asbestos millboard subcategory (Subpart E), asbestos roofing products subcategory (Subpart F), and asbestos floor tile subcategory (Subpart G) of the asbestos manufacturing category.

Section 307(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to promulgate pretreatment standards for new sources at the same time that standards of performance for new sources are promulgated pursuant to section 306. Sections 427.15, 427.25, 427.35, 427.45, 427.55, 427.65, and 427.75 proposed below provides pretreatment standards for new sources within, respectively, the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory (Subpart A), asbestos-cement sheet subcategory (Subpart B), asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory (Subpart C), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory (Subpart D), asbestos millboard subcategory (Subpart E), asbestos roofing products subcategory (Subpart F), and asbestos floor tile subcategory (Subpart G), of the asbestos manufacturing category.

Section 304(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to issue to the States and appropriate water pollution control agencies information on the processes, procedures or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants to implement standards of performance under Section 306 of the Act. The report or Development Document referred to below provides, pursuant to Section 304(c) of the Act, information on such processes, procedures or operating methods.

(b) Summary and basis of proposed effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources.

(1) General methodology. The effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance proposed herein were developed in the following manner. The point source category was first studied for the purpose of determining whether separate limitations and standards are appropriate for different segments within the category. This analysis included a determination of whether differences in raw material used, product produced, manufacturing process employed, age, size, waste water constituents and other factors require development of separate limitations and standards for different segments of the point source category. The raw waste characteristics for each such segment were then identified. This included an analysis of: (1) The source, flow and volume of water used in the process employed and the sources of waste and waste waters in the plant; and (2) the constituents of all waste waters. The constituents of the waste waters which should be subject to effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance were identified.

The control and treatment technologies existing within each segment were identified. This included an identification of each distinct control and treatment technology, including both in-plant and end-of-process technologies, which are existent or capable of being designed for each segment. It also included an identification of in term of the amount of constituents and the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of pollutants, the effluent level resulting from the application of each of the technologies. The problems, limitations and reliability of each treatment and control technology were also identified. In addition, the non-water quality environmental impact, such as the effects of the application of such technologies upon other pollution problems, including air, solid waste, noise and radiation were identified. The energy requirements of each control and treatment technology were determined as well as the cost of the application of such technologies.

The information, as outlined above, was then evaluated in order to determine what levels of technology constitute the "best practicable control technology currently available," "best available technology economically achievable" and the "best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives." In identifying such technologies, various factors were considered. These included the total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of

various types of control techniques, process changes, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) and other factors.

The data on which the above analysis was performed included EPA permit applications, EPA sampling and inspections, consultant reports, and industry submissions.

The pretreatment standards proposed herein are intended to be complimentary to the pretreatment standards proposed for existing sources under 40 CFR Part 128. The bases for such standards are set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 19, 1973, 38 FR 19236. The provisions of Part 128 are equally applicable to sources which would constitute "new sources," under section 306 if they were to discharge pollutants directly to navigable waters except for § 128.133. That section provides a pretreatment standard for "incompatible pollutants" which requires application of the "best practicable control technology currently available," subject to an adjustment for amounts of pollutants removed by the publicly owned treatment works. Since the pretreatment standards proposed herein apply to new sources, §§ 427.15, 427.25, 427.35, 427,45, 427.55, 427.65, and 427.75 below amend § 128.133 to require application of the standard of performance for new sources rather than the "best practicable" standard applicable to existing sources under sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act

(2) Summary of conclusions with respect to the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory (Subpart A), asbestos-cement sheet subcategory (Subpart B), asbestos-paper (starch binder) subcategory (Subpart C), asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory (Subpart D), asbestos millboard subcategory (Subpart E), asbestos roofing products subcategory (Subpart F), and asbestos floor tile subcategory (Subpart G), of the asbestos manufacturing category.

For the purpose of studying waste treatment and effluent limitations, the asbestos manufacturing point source category was subcategorized into seven discrete subcategories based on the product produced: Asbestos-cement pipe, asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper with starch binder, asbestos paper with elastomeric binder, asbestos millboard, asbestos roofing products, and asbestos floor tile manufacturing. Investigation of the above subcategories showed that each varied in the amounts of pollutants in the raw waste, in the volumes of waste waters, and in the ease with which each could be brought to the goal of no discharge of process waste water pollutants. Some of the subcategories also varied in the processes employed and waste control technologies. Other factors such as age and size of plant were investigated and found not to justify further segmentation of the asbestos manufacturing category. These findings are described fully in the Development Document.

(ii) Waste characteristics.

The significant pollutant parameters contained in waste waters resulting from the manufacture of the asbestos products listed above include: Total suspended non-filterable solids, biochemical oxygen demand (5-day) and pH. The suspended solids present in the waste waters are to a large extent asbestos fibers. Removal of suspended solids by sedimentation will also remove asbestos fibers but there exists no data at the present time on which to determine a definitive relationship.

(iii) Origin of waste water pollutants in the asbestos manufacturing category.

In most cases only one asbestos product is made in a given plant. Three plants have a number of product lines and the waste waters at these plants reflect this combination. Many of the raw materials used are natural materials such as clay, cement, starch and natural rubber. With the exception of roofing products and floor tile manufacturing, there is a basic similarity in the methods of producing the various asbestos products. The asbestos fibers and other raw materials are first slurried with water and then formed into single or multiple layered sheets as most of the water is removed. The manufacturing processes always incorporate the use of save-alls (settling tanks of various shapes) through which all process waste waters are routed. Water and solids are recovered and reused from the save-all, and excess overflow and underflow constitute the process waste streams. Where treatment is presently practiced, significant reductions in the concentrations of waste water pollutants are obtained by such methods as coagulation, sedimentation, and pH control.

Roofing felt is an asbestos paper that is saturated with heavy asphalt or coal tar. Waste water is generated mainly from the cooling process which utilizes a direct water spray on the felt as it exits from the hot coating bath. Some asbestos paper is carried away with the cooling water but the main contaminant is the coating material. Present treatment of these waste waters may include settling, oil skimming, and passage through an adsorbent filter.

Floor tile manufacturing also uses water for cooling which comes into direct contact with product. In some plants other noncontact cooling methods are used. Noncontact cooling water remains clean and can be reused continually if cooling towers are available to remove the heat. Where waste waters are generated, they contain wax, ink, oil, glue, asbestos fibers, and miscellaneous dirt and debris. Present treatment methods consist of sedimentation and skimming. Coagulation in addition to sedimentation will improve effluent levels.

(iv) Treatment and control technology.

The treatment technologies for all subcategories of the asbestos manufacturing category can include coagulation, sedimentation, skimming, filtration and pH adjustment. These technologies are practiced to varying degrees in the industry. The table below lists the percent of plants in each subcategory which utilize either no treatment, sedimentation (and possibly pH control), or no discharge.

PRESENT USE OF ALTERNATE TECHNOLOGIES

	No treatment	Sed/pH	No discharge
AC pipe	14	72	[1] 14
AC sheet	38	47	15
A paper	14	78	[2] 8
A millboard	29	43	28
A roofing	56	33	11
A floor tile	77	23	0

[1] Only plants with multiple product lines have no discharge.
[2] No plants that make elastomeric paper have total recycle.

(v) Treatment and control technologies within each subcategory.

For each of the subcategories except millboard, the best practicable control technology currently available has been determined to be sedimentation and pH control. Coagulation with polyelectrolytes may be necessary before sedimentation. Total recycle is only possible in the millboard subcategory where a blowdown is carried out in the product. Total recycle has been achieved in one or two plants in the asbestos-cement sheet, asbestos paper (starch binder), and asbestos roofing products subcategories. Since this method is not commonly practiced in the industry, total recycle can not be considered the best practicable control tehnology currently available.

The degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable by all subcategories of the asbestos manufacturing category is no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters. The technologies to achieve these limitations have been demonstrated for sustained operating periods by at least one manufacturing plant in the industry, or by well proven applications in other industrial categories. To fully implement the control measures and achieve no discharge of pollutants will require that the capacity of the water recycle systems be expanded to accommodate upsets and surge flows. This expansion of capacity presents no unusual engineering problems. Additional research in the asbestos-cement pipe and asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategories will be necessary to achieve these limitations.

With the exception of asbestos-cement pipe and asbestos paper (elastomeric binder), the new source performance standard is no discharge of waste water pollutants to navigable waters. The technologies to achieve these limitations have been demonstrated as mentioned above. The two excepted subcategories shall apply the best practicable technology currently available to any new sources.

The Agency is particularly concerned over the potential effects of the discharge of asbestos fibers. We therefore suggest that the industry assess the extent of asbestos fiber discharges in the effluent stream, after treatment and control, and take appropriate additional measures to reduce such discharges.

(vi) Cost estimates for control of waste water pollutants in the asbestos manufacturing category.

The costs and energy requirements associated with the control and treatment technologies have been considered. The investment cost of achieving the 1977 limitations and standards by all plants in the industry is estimated to be less than $3 million, excluding costs of additional land acquisition. The cost of achieving the 1983 level for the industry is estimated to be an additional $3 million. No significant impact on the asbestos industry is expected. It is estimated that the total energy requirements for in-plant control and end-of-pipe treatment technology at a typical manufacturing plant will not exceed 50 kw on a sustained basis. No information was provided by the industry relative to the energy requirements of individual manufacturing plants. However, the added energy requirements are small.

(vii) Establishing daily maximum limitations.

The daily maximum limitations for each subcategory are between 1.5 to 3.0 times the 30 day limitation for total suspended non-filterable solids and BOD5. The daily limitations for pH are the same as the 30 day limitations. These limitations were based on an analysis of the data gathered during the preparation of the Development Document.

(viii) Non-water quality aspects.

The non-water quality aspects of the treatment and control technologies have been considered. The amounts of solid waste generated are minimal for all subcategories except asbestos-cement pipe. No significant additional solid wastes will be generated by the recommended limitations and standards for the asbestos-cement pipe subcategory. However, special precautions should be taken with respect to the solid wastes generated in each subcategory.

Solid waste control must be considered. The waterborne wastes from the asbestos industry may contain a considerable volume of asbestos particles as a part of the suspended solids pollutant. Best practicable control technology and best available control technology as they are known today, require disposal of the pollutants removed from waste waters in this industry in the form of solid wastes and liquid concentrates. In some cases these are non-hazardous substances requiring only minimal custodial care. However, some constituents may be hazardous and may require special consideration. In order to ensure long term protection of the environment from these hazardous or harmful constituents, special consideration of disposal sites must be made. All landfill sites where such hazardous wastes are disposed should be selected so as to prevent horizontal and vertical migration of these contaminants to ground or surface waters. In cases where geologic conditions may not reasonably ensure this, adequate legal and mechanical precautions (e.g., impervious liners) should be taken to ensure long term protection to the environment from hazardous materials. Where appropriate the location of solid hazardous materials disposal sites should be permanently recorded in the appropriate office of legal jurisdiction.

(ix) Economic impact analysis.

The estimated investment costs for each subcategory range from 3.0 percent to 13.6 percent of total capital expenditures over the next four years. Annual costs range from 0.1 percent to 1.0 percent of 1972 sales for the 1977 standards. For the 1983 standards, required investments range from 4.9 percent to 22.5 percent of total capital expenditures, and annual costs lie between 0.1 percent and 1.1 percent of 1972 sales. These costs appear to pose no major industry-wide problems. The proposed limitations will have a negligible effect on prices, and could threaten only about 5 percent of the plants in the industry. There are two threatened plants in the millboard subcategory and one in the asbestos-cement sheet subcategory. These threatened plants employ approximately 2 percent of the industry work force. There is a possible 22 percent reduction in the production of millboard by the closing of two plants. Other domestic plants, however, can replace their loss because they are currently operating at 70 percent-80 percent of capacity.

The report entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Building, Construction and Paper Segment of the Asbestos Manufacturing Point Source Category" details the analysis undertaken in support of the regulations being proposed herein and is available for inspection in the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C., at all EPA regional offices, and at State water pollution control offices. A supplementary analysis prepared for EPA of the possible economic effects of the proposed regulations is also available for inspection at these locations. Copies of both of these documents are being sent to persons or institutions affected by the proposed regulations, or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose (see EPA's Advance Notice of Public Review Procedures, 38 FR 21202, August 6, 1973). An additional limited number of copies of both reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a copy may write the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman.

(c) Summary of public participation.

Prior to this publication, the agencies and groups listed below were consulted and given an opportunity to participate in the development of effluent limitations guidelines and standards proposed for the asbestos manufacturing category. All participating agencies have been informed of project developments. An initial draft of the Development Document was sent to all participants and comments were solicited on that report. The following are the principal agencies and groups consulted: (1) Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee (established under section 515 of the Act); (2) All States and U.S. Territorial Pollution Control Agencies; (3) U.S. Department of Commerce; (4) U.S. Department of the Interior; (5) Water Resources Council; (6) Asbestos Information Association; (7) New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission; (8) Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission; (9) Delaware River Basin Commission; (10) American Society of Mechanical Engineers; (11) Hudson River Sloop Restoration, Inc.; (12) The Conservation Foundation; (13) Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.; (14) Natural Resources Defense Council; (15) American Society of Civil Engineers; (16) Water Pollution Control Federation; (17) National Wildlife Federation; (18) Johns-Manville Corporation; (19) Certain-Teed Products Corporation; (20) Celotex Corporation; (21) Flintkote Company; (22) Armstrong Cork Company; (23) GAF Corporation; and (24) Nicolet Industries, Inc.

The following organizations responded with comments: (1) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; (2) U.S. Department of Commerce; (3) Johns-Mansville Corporation; (4) Nicolet Industries, Inc.; (5) National Gypsum Company; (6) Texas Water Quality Board; (7) Delaware River Basin Commission; (8) State of Illinois, Division of Water Pollution Control; (9) U.S. Department of the Interior; and (10) Armstrong Cork Company.

The primary issues raised in the development of these proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance and the treatment of these issues herein are as follows:

(1) Several comments indicated that the guidelines will be difficult to apply to some multi-product plants. A specific plant was mentioned that produced both asbestos paper and pulp paper on the same production line. It has been determined that in this case the guidelines developed for pulp paper would apply. Pulp paper wastes are much stronger in BOD and TSS and require biological treatment followed by clarification. The allowable pollutant discharge is higher than that for asbestos paper. However, if this system is also used to treat asbestos paper wastes, substantial quantities of TSS and BOD5 will be removed. There is only one plant known to have this problem.

(2) Another comment concerning multi-product plants was that not all products have guidelines. From the industry survey conducted by EPA, there appear to be very few plants producing a variety of products. One of these is presently practicing total recycle. EPA plans to establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards at a later date for asbestos products not covered in this document.

(3) Another significant question concerned the problem of dissolved solids buildup when a total recycle system is used. There appears to be no reason why

this cannot be accomplished. Water is carried out with the final product in all cases. This built in blow-down will dispose of salts that build up in the process.

(4) Another commentator questioned setting zero discharge limitations in 1977 for millboard and not for asbestos-cement sheet. This difference is considered necessary because development work will be necessary in order to reach no discharge for the asbestos-cement sheet subcategory. Total recycle of millboard waste waters is now achievable.

(5) In the review procedure within EPA, the inclusion of asbestos-cement laboratory tops in the asbestos-cement sheet limitations was questioned. This question was considered and found to be justified. The presence of pigments in the waste water and lack of supportive data were sufficient reasons to eliminate this product from the limitations.

(6) A common criticism was the lack of backup information on the cost estimates for meeting the limitations. The Development Document has been expanded to give a more detailed accounting of the cost data.

(7) A number of requests were made to include other chemicals such as phenols, chromates, etc., in the limitations. These and other parameters were generally not present in significant amounts in discharges from plants in the various subcategories. In addition a lack of information precludes setting limitations at the present time.

(8) A criticism made on the limitation for floor tile was that the term pieces was not defined. This oversight has been corrected.

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulations are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which is available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible, provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data is essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the agency in establishing an effluent limitation guideline or standard of performance, EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative approach should be taken and why and how this alternative better satisfies the detailed requirements of sections 301, 304(b), 306, and 307 of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower; Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. A copy of preliminary draft contractor reports, the Development Document and economic study referred to above and certain supplementary materials supporting the study of the industry concerned will also be maintained at this location for public review and copying. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

All comments received on or before November 26, 1973, will be considered. Steps previously taken by the Environmental Protection Agency to facilitate public response within this time period are outlined in the advance notice concerning public review procedures published on August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202).

Dated October 18, 1973.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Administrator.

PART 427—EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES FOR EXISTING SOURCES AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE AND PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES FOR THE ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart A—Asbestos-Cement Pipe Subcategory

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427.10 Applicability; description of asbestos-cement pipe subcategory.
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427.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
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Subpart B—Asbestos-Cement Sheet Subcategory

427.20 Applicability; description of asbestos-cement sheet subcategory.
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Subpart C—Asbestos Paper (Starch Binder) Subcategory

427.30 Applicability; description of asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory.
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Subpart D—Asbestos Paper (Elastomeric Binder) Subcategory

Sec.

427.40 Applicability; description of asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory.
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Subpart E—Asbestos Millboard Subcategory

427.50 Applicability; description of asbestos millboard subcategory.
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427.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
427.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
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Subpart F—Asbestos Roofing Products Subcategory

427.60 Applicability; description of asbestos roofing products subcategory.
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427.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
427.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
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Subpart G—Asbestos Floor Tile Subcategory

427.70 Applicability; description of asbestos floor tile subcategory.
427.71 Specialized definitions.
427.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
427.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
427.74 Standards of performance for new sources.
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Subpart A—Asbestos-Cement Pipe Subcategory

§ 427.10 Applicability; description of asbestos-cement pipe subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the

process in which several mineral ingredients: asbestos, Portland cement, silica and other ingredients are used in the manufacturing of asbestos-cement pipe.

§ 427.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "process waste water" shall mean any water which, during the manufacturing process, comes into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, by-product or product used in or resulting from the manufacture of asbestos-cement pipe.

(b) The term "process waste water pollutants" shall mean pollutants contained in process waste water.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings when used in this subpart: (1) "TSS" shall mean total suspended nonfilterable solids; (2) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s); (3) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms; (4) "lb" shall mean pounds(s); and (5) "BOD5" shall mean five day biochemical oxygen demand.

§ 427.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.57 kg/kkg of product, (1.14 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.19 kg/kkg of product, (0.38 lb/ton).
BOD5	Maximum for any one day, 0.28 kg/kkg of product, (0.56 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.09 kg/kkg of product (0.18 lb/ton).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.14 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.57 kg/kkg of product (1.14 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.19 kg/kkg of product (0.38 lb/ton).
BOD5	Maximum for any one day, 0.28 kg/kkg of product (0.56 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.09 kg/kkg of product (0.18 lb/ton).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.15 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the asbestos manufacturing category, asbestos-cement pipe subcategory which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters) shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128 except that for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 427.14 of this subpart; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart B—Asbestos-Cement Sheet Subcategory

§ 427.20 Applicability; description of asbestos-cement sheet subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which several mineral ingredients; asbestos, Portland cement, silica, and other ingredients are used in the manufacturing of asbestos-cement sheets. Discharges resulting from manufacture of asbestos-cement sheet laboratory tops are specifically excluded from the provisions of this subpart.

§ 427.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "process waste water" shall mean any water which during the manufacturing process, comes into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, by-product or product used in or resulting from the manufacture of asbestos-cement sheet.

(b) The term "process waste water pollutants" shall mean pollutants contained in process waste water.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meaning when used in this subpart: (1) "TSS" shall mean total suspended nonfilterable solids; (2) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s); (3) "kkg" shall mean 1,000 kilograms; (4) "lb" shall mean pound(s); and (5) "BOD5" shall mean five day biochemical oxygen demand.

§ 427.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.68 kg/kkg of product (1.35 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days 0.23 kg/kkg of product (0.45 lb/ton).
BOD5	Maximum for any one day, 0.34 kg/kkg of product (0.68 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.11 kg/kkg of product (0.22 lb/ton).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.24 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of

process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.25 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the asbestos manufacturing category, asbestos-cement sheet subcategory which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128 except that for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 427.24 of this subpart; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart C—Asbestos Paper (Starch Binder) Subcategory

§ 427.30 Applicability; description of asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, starch binders and other ingredients are used in the manufacture of asbestos paper (starch binder).

§ 427.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "process waste water" shall mean any water which, during the manufacturing process, comes into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, byproduct or product used in or resulting from the manufacture of asbestos paper (starch binder).

(b) The term "process waste water pollutants" shall mean pollutants contained in process waste water.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings when used in this subpart: (1) "TSS" shall mean total suspended nonfilterable solids; (2) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s); (3) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms; (4) "lb" shall mean pound(s); and (5) "BOD5" shall mean five day biochemical oxygen demand.

§ 427.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.55 kg/kkg of product (1.10 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.35 kg/kkg of product (0.70 lb/ton).
BOD5	Maximum for any one day, 0.55 kg/kkg of product (1.10 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.35 kg/kkg of product (0.70 lb/ton).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.34 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.35 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the asbestos manufacturing category, asbestos paper (starch binder) subcategory which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR, Part 128 except that for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131 of this title, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 427.34 of this subpart; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart D—Asbestos Paper (Elastomeric Binder) Subcategory

§ 427.40 Applicability; description of asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, elastomeric binder, and other ingredients are used in the manufacture of asbestos paper (elastomeric binder).

§ 427.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "process waste water" shall mean any water which, during the manufacturing process, comes into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, byproduct or product used in or resulting from the manufacture of asbestos paper (elastomeric binder).

(b) The term "process waste water pollutants" shall mean pollutants contained in process waste water.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings when used in this subpart: (1) "TSS" shall mean total suspended nonfilterable solids; (2) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s); (3) "kkg" shall mean 1000 kilograms; (4) "lb" shall mean pound(s); and (5) "BOD5" shall mean five day biochemical oxygen demand.

§ 427.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.55 kg/kkg of product (1.10 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.35 kg/kkg of product (0.70 lb/ton).
BOD5	Maximum for any one day, 0.55 kg/kkg of product (1.10 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.35 kg/kkg of product (0.70 lb/ton).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best available technology [3] economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.44 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.55 kg/kkg of product (1.10 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.35 kg/kkg of product (0.70 lb/ton).
BOD5	Maximum for any one day, 0.55 kg/kkg of product (1.10 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.35 kg/kkg of product (0.70 lb/ton).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.45 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the asbestos manufacturing category, asbestos paper (elastomeric binder) subcategory which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128 except that for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131 of this title, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 427.44 of this subpart; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart E—Asbestos Millboard Subcategory

§ 427.50 Applicability; description of asbestos millboard subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos in combination with various other materials such as cement, starch, clay, lime, and mineral wool are used in the manufacture of asbestos millboard.

§ 427.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "process waste water" shall mean any water which, during the manufacturing process, comes into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, byproduct or product used in or resulting from the manufacture of asbestos millboard.

(b) The term "process waste water pollutants" shall mean pollutants contained in process waste water.

§ 427.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.54 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.55 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the asbestos manufacturing category, asbestos millboard subcategory which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131 of this title, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 427.54 of this subpart; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart F—Asbestos Roofing Products Subcategory

§ 427.60 Applicability; description of asbestos roofing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos paper is saturated with asphalt or coal tar with the subsequent application of various surface treatments to produce asbestos roofing products.

§ 427.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "process waste water" shall mean any water which, during the manufacturing process, comes into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, byproduct or product used in or resulting from the manufacture of asbestos roofing products.

(b) The term "process waste water pollutants" shall mean pollutants contained in process waste water.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings when used in this subpart: (1) "TSS" shall mean total suspended nonfilterable solids; (2) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s); (3) "kkg" shall mean 1,000 kilograms; (4) "lb" shall mean pound(s); and (5) "COD" shall mean chemical oxygen demand.

§ 427.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.01 kg/kkg of product (0.02 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.006 kg/kkg of product, (0.012 lb/ton).

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
COD	Maximum for any one day, 0.015 kg/kkg of product (0.029 lb/ton). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.008 kg/kkg of product (0.016 lb/ton).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.64 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.65 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the asbestos manufacturing category, asbestos roofing products subcategory which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128 except that for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131 of this title, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicity owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 427.64 of this subpart provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

Subpart G—Asbestos Floor Tile Subcategory

§ 427.70 Applicability; description of asbestos floor tile subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the process in which asbestos, polyvinyl chloride resin, chemical stabilizers, limestone, and other fillers are used in the manufacture of asbestos floor tile.

§ 427.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) The term "process waste water" shall mean any water which, during the manufacturing process, comes into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, byproduct or product used in or resulting from the manufacture of asbestos floor tile.

(b) The term "process waste water pollutants" shall mean pollutants contained in process waste water.

(c) The following abbreviations shall have the following meanings when used in this subpart: (1) "TSS" shall mean total suspended nonfilterable solids; (2) "kg" shall mean kilogram(s); (3) "lb" shall mean pound(s); (4) "mpc" shall mean 1000 pieces of floor tile; and (5) "COD" shall mean chemical oxygen demand.

(d) The term "pieces" shall mean floor tile measured in the standard size of 12" x 12" x 3/32".

§ 427.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best practicable control technology currently available by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.06 kg/mpc of product (0.13 lb/mpc). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.04 kg/mpc of product (0.08 lb/mpc).
COD	Maximum for any one day, 0.14 kg/mpc of product (0.30 lb/mpc.) Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.09 kg/mpc of product (0.18 lb/mpc).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged after application of the best available technology economically achievable by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart: No discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 427.74 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following limitations constitute the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged reflecting the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants by a new point source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	*Effluent limitation*
TSS	Maximum for any one day, 0.06 kg/mpc of product (0.13 lb/mpc). Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.04 kg/mpc of product (0.08 lb/mpc).
COD	Maximum for any one day, 0.14 kg/mpc of product (0.30 lb/mpc.) Maximum average of daily values for any period of thirty consecutive days, 0.09 kg/mpc of product (0.18 lb/mpc).
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 427.75 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, for a source within the asbestos manufacturing category, asbestos floor tile subcategory which is an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that for the purpose of this section, § 128.133 of this title shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131 of this title the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in § 427.74 of this subpart; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant."

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